REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,397.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

in the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd November 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov. 1872.	Leave Colombo	Nov. 11
„ Carwar	„ 4	„ Galle	„ 12
„ Mangalore	„ 5	„ Negapatam	„ 15
„ Cannanore	„ 6	„ Pondicherry	„ 16
„ Tellicherry	„ 6	„ Madras	„ 18
„ Calicut	„ 7	„ Coconada	„ 20
„ Beypore	„ 7	„ Bimlipatam	„ 21
„ Co'chin	„ 8	„ Gopalpore	„ 22
„ Alleppie	„ 9	„ False Point	„ 23
„ Tuticorin	„ 10	Arrive CALCUTTA	„ 25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Kolhapore and Southern Mahratta districts, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchangine Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, the GUA UR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th October, 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Oct. 1872.	Leave BUSREH	Nov. 1872.
„ Kurrachee	„ 25	„ Arrive Fao	„ 13
„ Gwadur	„ 28	„ Bushire	„ 14
„	Nov	„ Ruhrein	„ 15
„ Muscat	„ 1	„ Linga	„ 17
„ Bunder Abbas	„ 3	„ Bunder Abbas	„ 22
„ Linga	„ 7	„ Muscat	„ 24
„ Gwadur	„ 7	„ Gwadur	„ 26
„ Fao	„ 9	„ Kurrachee	„ 28
„ BOMBAY	„ 20	BOMBAY	„ Dec. 2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,083 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	... ...	Rs. 5	0
Second Class	... ...	„ 3	8
Third Class	... ...	„ 1	8
Horses	... ...	„ 4	0
Carriages	... ...	„ 4	0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Under mentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 6	0 4	0 6	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer VESTA, 3,078 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November. This Steamer has exc llent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£30-8	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE ; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Medows Street, 12th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	24	9
Port Said	36	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	58	38½	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SIR WALTER SCOTT, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to prevent their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain FAIRRIE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

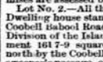
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Ship Sir Walter Scott.

Bombay, 18th October 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 28th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR 3,782 tons, and 600 H.P., Captain C. A. WHITE, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. WALAMO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st October 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KHUDDUCK.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of November 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th March 1867, and on account and risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Joosub Sahebina Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties, viz.—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of fazundaree land belonging to the fazundar of the Memon Wadda Mosque with the messuage and dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at old Town Dou Tod 3rd Row or Khuddack Road abutting on the west side of the said Row or Street in the Bhooleshwur Division of the Town and Island of Bombay measuring 16 feet and 3 inch in breadth on the east side hereof, 15 cet mes 6 inches in breadth on the west side thereof, and 97 feet 3 inches in length on the south side, 97 feet 11 leng h on the north side thereof be the same little more or less and bounded on the north by a passage partly belonging to the premises and partly belonging to the house of Moosa Mapla, on the south also by a passage belonging to the house of Abdool Russool Butcher, on or towards the east by Don Tod 3rd Row or Khuddack Road aforesaid, and on the west by the sweeper's passage and which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No 54.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of fazunda ee land with messuage or Dwelling house standing thereon situate on the south side of Coobell Bahoo Road without the Fort and in the Bhooleshwar Division of the Island of Bomb y aforesaid containing by admeasurement 161 7-9 square yards or thereabout and bounded on the north by the Coobell Bahoo Road, on the south by the public passage, on the east by a passage which separates it from the house of Suleman Moosa, and on the west by a passage which separates it from the house of Abdoo Rahoo Cadoo and which the said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION-SALE of very valuable handsome ornamental lacquered gilt plated and Bronze Gas, Oil, and Candle Chandeliers, Argand Lamps, &c., &c., and able for furnishing Bangalows Halls and Paddies (offices) and Shops, &c., during the ensuing Dewalice.

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 24th day of October 1872, at about 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, (2nd Floor) No. 28, Apollo Street, a small stock of very val able and handsome ornamental lacquered gilt and plated chandeliers and argand lamps, consisting of 3, 5, 6, and 12 light gas, candle, and oil chandelier complete, with drops and pulleys, argand lamp with richly cut moon-globes, wall shades and burners, bronze hanging chandelier with balls and pulleys, complete.

The above are on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1872.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street,

7 Cases looking Glasses of various sizes in gilt frames.
1 Case of different pattern and Colour Bead Baskets.
1 Case Rich Gilt Jewellery.
1 Case Tweed Cloths.
50 Cases Italian Wine.
10 do. Vermouth.

On account of whom it may concern.

3 Cases Maple Frames.

On account and risk of Mahomedally Adamjee.

50 Book Copper Foil.

On account and risk of Abdoolcurim Mahomedally.

10 Reams Gold Paper.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1872.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, IN AN OART, OPPOSITE TO SHRIBEE GOCULDASS' SUB-DIVISION, COLLOYD OR KNOWN BY THE NAME OF PATTACK WADEE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property, by order of the Jaraja Sri Bhawoo Sungajee and Radhoobhai :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, forming a portion of the Oart, called or known by the name of Pattack Wadee, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon situate, lying and being in the said Oart, and situated at Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur from which towards the west by the said Pattack Wadee, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 351, and assessed under N. 54 and bounded as follows, viz :—On or towards the east by the house of the late Mookabai, widow of Pandooring Torlajee, and partly by the house of Sokabai widow, on or towards the west by the public passage of the said Oart, on or towards the north by the house of Mallock Juggonath, and on or towards the south by the warehouse of Ebrahim Cumroodin Booa

HEERALAL & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

VALUABLE LAND AND PREMISES KNOWN AS THE KHIMCHUND MOTICHUND COTTON PRESSES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 23rd October 1872, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the Premises, if not previously sold privately, all that valuable property belonging to the Colaba Press Company, known as the Khimchund Mouchand Cotton Presses, and more particularly described as follows :—All that piece or parcel of ground in Church Bunder Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,560 square yards or thereabouts, with the buildings standing thereon, and the free use of the passage on the south side thereof, which said premises are bounded on the north by the property now or lately belonging to Petamber Wullo Bhatia and Natha Tajah Khoja, on or towards the south by a passage, on or towards the east by Do gree Cooley Street, and on or towards the west by the Bardan Galley.

The foregoing property is naturally subdivisible so as to make 2 separate lots, and the Vendors will have no objection to so divide and sell the same if suitable inducement is offered.

Therefore the whole property will first be put to sale, and if a reasonable price be so obtained for the whole, the sale will thus be concluded ; otherwise the premises will be put up to sale immediately after in two lots, each lot being divided by a passage suitable for a road for both.

All further particulars and explanations will be given, and a plan of the premises exhibiting the sub-divisions of the property shown by the Undersigned on application.

ALSO,

The materials of (6) six condemned iron Cotton Presses now erected on the said premises, which must be removed by and at the expense of the purchaser thereof.

N.B.—The Presses will be sold first and the property afterwards.

The purchasers of either of the foregoing will be required to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money at the time of sale.

SALE of a Choice Selection of superior Perfumery, from the well known Makers, Napoleon Price and Co.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of superior Perfumery, consisting of fashionable and concentrated Perfumes, Damask Rose, Lilium Anatum, Violet Powder, Golden Oil, Marrow Oil, Bear's Grease, Glycerine Brown Windsor and Honey Soap, &c.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex Bertram Rigby.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 23rd inst. at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Sale by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of 30 packages fresh Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom catsup, Harvey sauce, Raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, essenced sup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits, 1 lb. tins assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Robinson's groats and barley, Brown and Polson's corn flour, Lancastershire mushrooms, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, Moore's cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY the fifth day of November, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mortgagees and on account and risk of Mohomed Hoosein bin Nizamoodin Cambaykar the Mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground Registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 215 and 571, containing by admeasurement 9479 square yards, be the same little more or less with the seven several messuages, tenements, chawls and bungalows and cocoa trees standing thereon, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 32, 33, 35, 36, and 36 A., situate on the north side of the Dhobitalao Third Lane without the Fort walls of Bombay in the Bhooleshwur sub-district, bounded on the east property by the property of Mo omed Hoosein, and partly by the property hereinafter hardly described, on the west partly by the Agiary partly by the property of Jadowjee Balcurny partly by he said property hereinafter secondly described and partly by the said Dhobitalao Third Lane and partly by the said property hereinafter thirdly described, and on the south partly by the property of Jamsetjee Nasrejee and partly by the said property of Eduljee Mehta.

Secondly :—All that the right, title and interest as Executor of the said Mohamed Hoosein bin Nizamoodin Cambaykar left all that piece of Land Registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 215 and 571, and containing by admeasurement 105 square yards be the same little more or less, situate on the south side of the said Dhobitalao Third Lane in the Bhooleshwur sub district without the Fort walls of Bombay, and formerly and now in the occupation of Hadoo Mahadoo whom the Messuage and Dwelling House standing thereon belonging and bounded on the east and south by the property hereinbefore firstly described on the west by the property of Eduljee Behoonay, and on the north by he said Dhobitalao Tank Third Lane.

Thirdly.—All that the right, title and interest as Executor of the said Mohamed Hoosein bin Nizamoodin Cambaykar left all that piece or parcel of Land Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 215 and 571 and containing by admeasurement 126 square yards be the same little more or less, situate on the south side of the said Dhobitalao Tank Third Lane in the Bhooleshwur sub district without the Fort walls of Bombay, and the house of Oosna Malbarin stands thereon, and bounded on the east by the property of Anandrao Chintoba aforesaid, on the west by portion of the property firstly hereinbefore described on the north by the said Dhobitalao Third Lane and on the south part by the property hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the property of Mohomed Hoosein.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1872.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Re rints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 5th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE (3,763 tons and 650 H.P.,) Captain ALFRED PARISH, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 2nd November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WATSON'S

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

PATRONISED BY

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,

AND

HIS EXCELLENCY

REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

IN order to contradict MALICIOUS REPORTS, it is hereby ANNOUNCED that during HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S visit to Bombay the Charges will be as usual.

BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.
NO EXTRAS.

W. MAULE, Manager.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, on account of DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st October 1872.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—We are desired by the Directors of the Mofussil Company to intimate, for the information of the Shareholders, that the FIRE on the COMPANY'S PROPERTY at OOMRAWUTTEE was confined to the inside of the GIN HOUSE, the entire contents of which, consisting of Gins, Openers and Shafting, together with about 1,500 candies of Cotton Seed, were destroyed. Until further information is obtained it is impossible to say what it would cost to repair the loss, but the Directors do not see to state their opinion that the operations of the Company are not likely to be much affected by the accident, as the purchase and pressing of Cotton will proceed as usual.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd October 1872.

WHEREAS SYUD ABDOOLA BIN SHA SURFOODEEN KADREE, HAMEDABEBEE, the daughter of the said SYUD ABDOOLLA BIN SHA SURFOODEEN KADREE, and SYUD FOODEEL, son of the said SYUD ABDOOLA BIN SHA SURFOODEEN KADREE, respectively, of Bombay, Mahomedans, have agreed with ASADOOLLA TYMOON BIN ALLI aged 80 an ay, Arab, to SELL to him all that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standin thereon, situate and being fronting on the western side of Koojah Street, without the Fort, in New Town, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement seventy-seven square yard or th reabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1621, and the same is assessed by the Collector of municipal taxes under No. 50, and bounded on the north by the house of Hu sun Curmurmoy, on the south by the ground of the said Hussun Curmurmoy, on the east by the Cu-tom-house Butcher Street, and on the west by Kojah Street. NOTICE is hereby given, that any person or persons having any claim on the aforesaid property, either by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing, to me, as the Solicitor for the Purchaser, at my Office in Apollo Street, within seven days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 22nd day of October 1872.

MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

HOTELS.

THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL

(WATSON'S)

BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,

AND

HIS EXCELLENCY

REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus.

Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.

BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.
NO EXTRAS.

The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.

W. MAULE, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has RE-OPENED the Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

The terms of the Charges are reduced.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR

BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for BORRE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

RIMMEL'S ILLANG-ILANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FARINEUSE, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

RIMMEL'S DUGONG OIL SOAP, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, HONEY, WINDSOR, and other TOILET SOAPS.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER COSTUME AND FLORAL CRACKERS, very amusing for Ball and Parties.

RIMMEL'S VIOLET, ROSE-LEAF, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris ; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the works "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

WANTED.

WELLINGTON TERRACE, ESPLANADE ROAD, ESPLANADE.—Comfortable BOARD and LODGING for GENTLEMEN living in Bombay, or Travellers, the House offering excellent accommodation for Officers and their Families on their way Home or to Up-country Stations. Apply on the Premises, or to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED TO HIRE, for the next three months, a FAST-SAILING BOAT (Native or European rig) with sleeping accommodation for four persons. Apply, giving full particulars and terms, to X. L. SEOR, care of this Office

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MATHERAN.—One of the best HOUSES, best situated, and best-furnished at this Station. Address A. B. C., at the Office of the *Gazette*, or at the Post Office, Matheran.

NOTICES.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grant LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the Undersigned have been temporarily TRANSFERRED to No. 1, Forbes Street, (the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co.), until repairs to their former premises are complete.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Mint Master, up to the 31st instant, for the SUPPLY of FIVE HUNDRED TONS of good STEAM COAL to Her Majesty's Mint.

Delivery to be made at the Mint. If the Coal is on board-ship it may be landed behind the Mint premises.

Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, 17th October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

CARR BROTHERS,

17 CHURCH STREET.

52 CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON.

7 OLD COURT-HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED on MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

CHIEF OFFICES : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon the undermentioned Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices as above, or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

FOR A MESSAGE TO

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	„ 10 8
MADRAS	„ 10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	„ 12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

OF VARIOUS SIZES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S HAND SEWING MACHINES.

TABLE COVERS.

Of the Latest Patterns.

TABLE LINEN.

COUNTRY made TABLE CLOTHS of all sizes, with NAPKINS to match.

STRONG COUNTRY made TOWELS, 32 by 45 inches.
Do do do do 14 by 14 „

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Rates unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
50,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
30,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	253
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	260
40,000	221	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
20,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	105
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,445
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	128
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	920
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435 x. d.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·10	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234
.....	£20	109·15	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	3,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,690
600	1,250	all	50p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,180
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,520
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	190
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,550	2,000	all		Dharumsey Spinning	1,175
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	1,950
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,040
200	1,000	all	40 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	900
800	2,500	all	100p.s.	Oriental	2,500
400	2,500	2,400	216p.s.	Royal	2,675
300	1,000	800	1...	Soonderdas Spinning	925

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,080
100	500	all	10 p.ct	Albert ning Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	275
1,000	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,550
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,990
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	475 x. d.
250	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...	Darwar Company	1,200
1,000	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,600
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	8,150
300	1,800	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	970
200	1,000	all	200 s	French Press Co	730
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	975
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	600
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press.	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Samson's Press Co.	210
40	850	750	100 ps	Scinde Press Co.	535
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	...
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press	875
...	2,000	1,000	250	Wes. Press, Madrar	1,150
150	...	...	p.ct.	Wic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	25	19½	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Rs. 10 25/32d.
London Bar L.	6 months' sight	Rs. 11 5/16d. to 3/4.
Do.	do. 3 Do. do.	Rs. 11 5/16d.
Do.	Credits 6 Do. do.	Rs. 11 5/16.
Do.	do. 3 Do. do.	Rs. 11¾d.
Do.	Documents 6 Do. do.	Rs. 11¾d.
Do.	do. 3 Do. do.	Rs. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-13
Carolus	220
Louis	222
Five Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	1/7
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111 to 111¼
Four & half per cent	103½ to 104½
Four per cent	104½ to 105½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Marked Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues steady, and prices rule in favour of holders. The transactions of the day are very few, but slightly higher figures are obtained for 40 inch 7 and 8¼ lbs. Shirtings in small lots. Below we give our closing rates:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs.	4	2	0 to Rs. 4 3 0
"	"	40 "	39 "	7	"	"	4 11 0 to " 4 12 0
"	"	40 "	39 "	8¼	"	"	5 8 0 to " 5 9 0
"	"	45 "	39 "	7	"	"	4 15 0 to " 5 0 0
"	"	45 "	39 "	8	"	"	5 8 0 to " 5 10 0
"	"	45 "	39 "	9	"	"	6 7 0 to " 6 8 0
"	"	50 "	39 "	10	"	"	7 0
" Printers		36 "	30 "	3	"	"	2 6 0 to " 2 6 6
"	"	36 "	30 "	2½	"	"	2 2 6 to " 2 3 0
Mad'polams		32 "	24 "	3	"	"	2 2 0 to " 2 2 6
"	"	36 "	24 "	3½	"	"	3 11 6 to " 3 11 6

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,400 Pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs. 4 11 0
1,750 "	"	"	" (fine)	40 "	39 " 7 " " 4 13 6
2,500 "	"	"	"	("	40 " 39 " 8½ " " 5 10 6
1,000 "	"	T. Cloths	("	32 "	24 " 6 " " 3 11 0
500 "	"	Jac. (coarse)	45 "	22 "	3½ " " 3 0 6
500 "	"	"	)	50 "	22 " 4 " " 3 10 6
100 Pieces	White Mulls, No. 7	40 in.	20 yds.	at Rs.	2 3 0
100 "	"	"	"	12 "	" " 2 5 0
100 "	"	"	"	17 "	" " 2 7 0
100 "	"	"	"	22 "	" " 2 9 0

COTTON.

The market closed firm, with no change in rates. The purchases reported are:—

50	Candies Oomrawuttee (5th March)	at Rs. 228
450	" " (")	at " 228-230
100	" Old Comptas	at " 215
175	" New Hignghaut (20th Jan.)	at " 265-270

YARNS.

4,800 lbs.	Water No. 30	at 11¾ Annas per lb.	
12,000 "	Mule " 40	at 11¾	" "
1,500 "	" " 60	at 13¾	" "

METALS.

400 cwt. Yellow Metal Braziers ..... at Rs. 44

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHTREPORT—22ND OCTOBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. per ton.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. per ton.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 15s. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 12s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
	Yarn &c	£2 15s.
	Trieste	£3.
	Liverpool	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
	Havre	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. to £3.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Goa, Oct. 19.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Hydaspes (s)	Rogers	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Steamer Pearl, Morrison, to Cutch.
Ship Sikh, Andrew, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 20 cases clocks, E. Rustomjee Moly; 1,642 plates spelter, Campbell Mitchell & Co.; 155 casks beer, Grendon, Tippet & Co.; 66 packages glassware, Bharmul Bhima; 198 packages glassware, and 2 cases iron safes, Hassom Allarukia; 8 cases stout, Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy's Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Tiverton, 50 drums linseed oil, Abdoolally Adumbhoy; 25 cases champagne, Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.; 200 boxes candles, Ebram Abdool Cadur; 25 casks beer, Cutler Palmer & Co.; 34 casks stout, Sorabjee Rustomjee Batliwala.

Lumley Castle (s), 6 cases thread, Mahomed Futa; 1 case gold thread, Landing and Shipping Agency; 1 case false jewellery, Ahmedally Hoosinally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ionia (s), 100 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdiyall.

Peshawur (s), 50 bales cotton, Vithuldas Corjee; 41 bales cotton, Mooljee Heerjee; 1 bale cotton and 9 bales wool, P. D. Varia; 4 bundles horns and 7 bundles hides, Woomer Hoosum; 40 bales wool, DewjeeGovindjee; 5 chests M. opium, Owen and Okell; 25 bales wool and 10 bales wool waste, Bhimjee Canjee.

Persia (s), 24 bales wool, Soonderdass Mooljee; 50 bags linseed, Cursonbhoy Hajee; 31 packages munject, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 50 bales rags, Bell Brandenburg & Co.; 600 packages wet dates, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Attila, 160 tons old iron, Framjee, Sands & Co.

Peshawur (s), 3 cases cardamoms, A. Tait; 7 cases shawls, Sewnathroy Canalall; 2 cases Cashmere puttoo, Toolseedass Manoredass; 77 bundles hides, Hassumbhoy Goolam Hussan & Co.; 19 bundles hides and skins, Chand Mahomed Allybhaed Mohideen & Co.; 5 chests shawls, Permanredas Juggonath; 5 bales coir yarn, Tookersee Khetsee; 21 bundles deer horns, Dawood Hassom; 16 bags coffee, Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Peshawur (s), 220 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Persia (s), 4 packages cotton seed, Curmally Tyebally.

FOR VENICE.

Peshawur (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 1,000 bags gingelly seed, Algar, Riebe & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes (s), 30 bales cotton, Dhunjeebhoy Rutnagur & Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s.N.; Long 4h. 51m. 12·3s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

October.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (The Maximum = 100).	Mean temperature of Air read at 9h. A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9h. A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°						
14	29·818	80·8	74·2	71·5	·742	4·0	88·4	75·9	ENE, E. NW, NN W, ENE, NNE.	271
15	·799	79·4	74·4	72·3	·790	1·4	86·8	73·8	ENE, ENE WNW, NW, NNE, ENE.	181
16	·812	79·4	74·8	73·0	·813	1·8	86·4	73·9	E, ENE, NNE, ENE NW, NW.	132
17	·859	79·6	76·6	75·5	·875	1·1	88·4	75·2	NW, NNE, NSE, WNW, NW, N NW.	136
18	·861	80·2	76·5	75·2	·851	2·2	85·6	76·4	ESE, NNW, ENE NW, NW, N	240
19	·85[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	84·5	76·1	NNW, N. NNE, E.NW, NNW, NE.	286

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 22.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Kurrachee.

OCTOBER 20.

Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, Bengal, to appear before a Medical Board, from Meean Meer.

Gransmore, Sub-Conductor, Royal Artillery, Bengal, to appear before a Medical Board, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.

Burner, Surgeon, 4th Cavalry, Hydrabad Contingent, to join, to Bolaram.

Need, Colonel, Infantry, Bengal, to rejoin, to Umballa.

Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.

Heams, Lieutenant, Cavalry, Madras, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

Howard, Captain, 37th Foot, Bengal, to rejoin, to Meean Meer.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 20th October, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

83rd Regt.—Asst. Surg. Burnett, for 11 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Oct. 19.)

Mr. J. M. Pears, Asst. Mag. and Collr., Cawnpore, has been granted two years' furlough, with effect from the 29th Nov. 1872, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

In supersession of Notification No. 2955 A., dated 4th Sept., Mr. W. C. Turner, Offg. Mag. and Collr., Futtehpore, has been granted one year's leave on medical certificate, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 17th Sept.

Dr. J. Kelly, Civil Surg., Bustee, has been granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Oct. 1872.

Mr. J. Kennedy to officiate as Cant. Mag., Roorkee, with effect from the 18th Sept. 1872.

Mr. H. R. Clarke, Mag. and Collr., to Futtehpore.

Mr. D. C. Falkett, to officiate as Mag. and Collr. of Bustee.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, Mag. and Collr., to Humeerpore.

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette*, October 17.)

Capt. F. S. Carr, 5th Punjab Cav., is granted leave of absence from the 10th Oct. 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it for 30 days, under the rules of 1868, to proceed to Bombay and embark on furlough to Eur pe.

The following order is confirmed:—

Sealkote Brigade Order, dated 2nd Sept. 1872, directing Asst Surg. W. Cherry 5th Royal Irish Lancers, to assume charge of the Lock Hospital, in addition to his other duties, until the return of Asst. Surg. Preston, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 28	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 25	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Nov. 1	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 5	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	" 14	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 28	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 6-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer departure is 6-30 P.M.:—

Monday	Oct. 28	Monday	Dec. 3
"	Nov. 4	"	" 10
"	" 11	"	" 17
"	" 18	"	" 24
"	" 25	"	" 31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Tuesday Nov. 5	Tuesday	Dec. 17
" Dec. 3	"	" 31
		1873
	"	Jan. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday Nov. 14	Saturday	Dec. 6

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Extract, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	Oct. 28	Monday	Nov. 4
"	Nov. 25	"	Dec. 3
"	Dec. 23	"	" 23

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Oct. 25	Friday	Nov. 22
"	Nov. 8	"	Dec. 6
		"	" 20

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Nov. 1	Friday	Nov. 19
"	" 15	"	Dec. 13

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	"	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	"	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	"	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	"	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	"	0 4 0

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS and PARCELS under two Bengal maunds can now be CONVEYED in ONE DAY between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Par River.

Trains are now running between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, as follows, calling at all Stations:—

	Mad. Time.		Mad. Time
	A.M.		A.M.
Bombay	Dep. 7-30	Ahmedabad	Dep. 8-15
	P.M.		P.M.
Surat	Arr. 7-45	Surat	Arr. 9-15
	A.M.		A.M.
Surat	Dep. 8-30	Surat	Dep. 8-15
	P.M.		P.M.
Ahmedabad	Arr. 5-25	Bombay	Arr. 8-40

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th October 1872.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We scarcely care to enter into a discussion on the subject on which Mr. Jardine Jeffrey writes at such length, and have preserved his manuscript for him in case he desires it returned. The *Indian Statesman* appears to be the proper organ for purely theological controversy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

POWELL—October 15th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. J. Powell, of a son.

DEATH.

FOX—October 22nd, Charles Oliver Fox, Engineer H. M.'s Dockyard, aged 28 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON—October 12th, at Simla, the wife of J. Graham Hamilton, Esq., H. M.'s 39th Regiment, of a daughter.

KEENAN—October 17th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. J. Keenan, Supervisor Dept. Public Works, of a son.

LUDLAM—October 14th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. A. Ludlam, of a son.

STEVENS—October 17th, at Allahabad, the wife of F. Stevens Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

GIDDENS—October 17th, at Allahabad, Mr. James Giddens, of the Board of Revenue, aged 53 years, 9 months and 17 days.

LEIGHTON—October 18th, at Lahore, of fever and diarrhœa, the infant son of Henry Forester Leighton, barrister-at-law, aged six weeks.

MCALEVY—October 12th, at Meean Meer, R. P. McAlevy, M. D., Staff Assistant Surgeon.

PARSICK—October 18th, at Meerut, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. H. Parsick, aged 3 days and 18 hours.

WOODHOUSE—October 18th, at Oakend Cottage, Ootacamund, Captain Woodhouse, of the Madras Invalid Establishment, aged 71 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1872.

WE notice in a recent number of the *Triester Zeitung* the first of a series of sketches, taken from the *Auslande*, of the British in Hindostan, which promise to afford quite as much amusement as instruction. It is by no means inaccurate, and shows a great deal of knowledge of India and of recent events in this country, but still it takes such a serious view of the dangers which the English in India are encountering, that those who live among these dangers and think little or nothing of them are more likely to smile at, than to be alarmed by, the descriptions of this German writer, who probably resides in the neighbourhood of Bombay or Calcutta. It is interesting to notice the manner in which he refers to Lord Northbrook's retreat to Simla and speaks of the life which is led up there by the high officials of India. It is argued, he remarks, that the *hohen Regierungsmitglieder* are more lively in the cool temperature of Simla, more willing to work and able to work better, but nobody has ever seen any public results of this activity. Simla has not yet brought forth any astonishing indications of legislative or political ability; the newspapers have much more to say about its pic-nics, concerts, theatrical representations, and such like matters, than about its political or other governmental acts. In fact, people in Simla live a jolly life (*ein lustiges Leben*) as if good fortune and happiness ruled over all India, whereas, on the contrary, epidemics, sun-strokes, and other calamities demand daily numerous sacrifices, and no servant of the State is sure of his life from one day to another. It may well be said that the court at Simla dances upon a volcano!

We wonder none of our contemporaries have not before inquired as to what are the results of the refreshing and invigorating climate of Simla which enables our rulers to work so much better and so much more willingly. The pic-nics and the private theatricals are all very well in their way, but we do not hear of much else of any importance from Simla. Even Lord Northbrook's policy, excellent as it is in the circumstances and so far as it goes, is, in so far as it has been declared in his public speeches, a merely negative policy, the main and almost the sole object of which is to avoid over-expenditure and over-legislation. Now that is very good and is necessary in present circumstances, but something more is required in the policy of a great nation towards its greatest dependency, and it was by something much higher than a mere anxiety to avoid over-expenditure and over-legislation that our Indian Empire was created, and something higher is also required to preserve it, for that empire is pre-eminently *not* one of those things which will continue to last without continuous exercise of high political and legislative power.

WHILE all must feel gratified that the measures which have been adopted in the Rutnagherry Collectorate have tided over the distress which existed there, it is desirable that there should be no reaction into the old apathy about the wants of that district of country. The outcry of famine has given an impulse, spasmodic it is true, but altogether wholesome if kept under control, which wise counsels should now direct into proper channels by which to benefit the Southern Concan. There must be no eager and headstrong rush into vast schemes for opening up the communications,—schemes which the physical difficulties of the unfortunate district, as well as the financial straits of the Government, will never suffer to proceed beyond the paper stage. Roads are greatly wanted in the Rutnagherry Collectorate; the idea must be set hard and fast in the mind that all over the face of that part of the country there are only bridle paths for pack traffic. We know full well that the keynote of famine can be struck only too effectively to compel the sanction by Government of measures which would never be thought of under the normal conditions of the Collectorate. Such extravagant projects as have been suggested in the columns of a local contemporary, though well intentioned, are almost impracticable, and we trust that neither the local authorities of the Southern Concan nor the Government, will allow their attention to be diverted from the real and substantial needs of the place, in order to entertain any of the great schemes of uniting Rutnagherry with the Deccan by a new road over the ghauts. What real good, it may well be asked, will such a communication produce, even when it has been completed, probably a quarter of a century after it is begun by the Public Works Department? The country all about Rutnagherry is serrated like the teeth of a saw, and presents unusual difficulties to road works. The cost of a cart road to the Deccan by any one of the five openings named by the *Times of India* cannot be under ten lakhs, and we will wager a Seville orange that Rutnagherry will not get out of the Government more than half a lakh in each year for its construction, if even so much. And when it has been made, *cui bono?* The Southern Concan districts yield little or nothing which is in request above the Ghauts. The theory of a road from the Deccan is therefore not only to import grain or other articles into the Concan, but also to take back the goods which are fetched to the ports of the Concan. This is, after all, the real basis on which the consideration of a Ghaut road will have to be conducted. Which is the accessible port towards which the road is to tend? Take as an example the Phonda Ghaut road. Formerly the Southern Concan was served from the Deccan by that line; grain and so forth were brought down that Ghaut to Waghotan, from whence they were distributed in the surrounding country. The returning carts carried into the Deccan the articles brought by water from Bombay and elsewhere on the coast. In citing this illustration we are probably talking of things quite familiar to many persons, but it is necessary to correct any present tendency to a repetition of the Phonda Ghaut works by a prominent reference to the disappointment which has followed their construction. The deterioration of Waghotan as a commercial port has very seriously affected the traffic from the Deccan, and the Phonda Ghaut sees a cart no longer. A new road, therefore, which is to be of any earthly use to Rutnagherry, as far as its connection with the territories above the Ghauts is concerned, *must go to a secure and accessible port on the coast.*

A road from either the Kajeerda Ghaut on the Unuskoora will terminate at Rajapoor, where we understand the same silting action which has already ruined Waghotan is in force at present, threatening to reduce it also to the same state as its southern neighbour. The pass to the north of these two is almost in a direct line east of Rutnagherry itself, and a road between them will be altogether a very costly undertaking. It appears to us to be simply courting the rejection by Government of a plan which, under colour of affording means of future escape from the horrors of a famine, will embrace such an enormous outlay as will be needed to construct any one of these new Ghaut roads. To our comprehension Rutnagherry cannot any longer afford to wait on the considerations of any impossible undertaking. It wants, as soon as ever it can get them, a couple of fair weather roads linking the existing lines to prominent places. For instance, the southern districts of Rutnagherry may be opened up by a new road from that place to Rajapoor, by the improvement of the existing track between Rajapoor and Waghotan, and also of the road from the latter place to the Phonda ghaut leading to the Kolapoor State. To the north, there should be a good road from Rutnagherry to Chiplon, and thence to Kher and Poladpoor. This will form a junction with the existing splendid road by the Koombaharla Ghaut into the rich valleys of the Krishna and higher up there is also a road from Poladpoor by the Pertabghur Ghaut to the Southern Mahratta Country. The great art of helping the Southern Concan just now is to *avoid* making any new ghaut road, but to utilize the existing passes by the Koombaharla and the Phonda ghauts and complete the artery by a few new links. Any one who understands the physical geography of the Collectorate will appreciate our hope that the additional work will not be projected in an ambitious manner with a metal surface on the roads and with bridges, &c. Few bridges should be undertaken, for the present at any rate, and the Engineer must never wander from the idea that nothing but a fair weather communication is needed to be constructed in as economical a manner as will be consistent with reasonable stability. If counsels like these prevail with the Government—and there is no reason why they should be absent—there may be some prospect of a comparatively early realization of the desire of every person who observes with regret tinctured with fear, the predicament in which the Rutnagherry districts are placed from the absence of *suitable* roads in them.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

LONDON, 21ST OCTOBER.

The new Anglo-French Commercial Treaty will abolish the French differential duties on British shipping, and annul the obligation of England to tax wine according to strength.

The other charges (? changes) have not transpired.

OBITUARY.—Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, G. C. B., Admiral of the Fleet.

LONDON, 22ND OCTOBER.

Colonel Stafford, of the 22nd Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to a Brigade command, vice General Bourchier, retired.

It is probable that the Liverpool Brokers' Association will extend the mutual allowance clause to Indian arrival contracts.

The Geographical Society gave

had resolved to make a Civilian of him, it was expected from his diligent application to study and from his natural abilities that he would have gained a higher reputation than that which his uncle has succeeded in obtaining among the Marwarris of Bombay by his inimitable pleasantry and his prompt repartee."

BURGLARS IN POONA.—Early on Sunday morning the premises occupied by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Booksellers, East Street, were entered by burglars, who succeeded in robbing therefrom goods to the amount of about Rs. 100. They effected an entrance by the front door, the lock of which is on the outside, and forced open the drawer of a table wherein they imagined the cash was kept. Mr. Berry, in charge of the establishment, was aroused by the noise and rose to ascertain the cause, but found that the thieves had decamped.—*Poona Observer.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP SIKH, 1,179 tons, Captain A. Andrew, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Morrison, will sail to-day for Cutch, with a general cargo and eighty-five deck passengers.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived yesterday from Goa (October 19) with a general cargo and ninety-one deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. HYDASPES, Captain Rogers, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Captain and Mrs. Tracy. For Galle—Mr. C. Carroll. For Yokohama—Mr. E. J. Reid. She carried the following cargo:—1,948 chests Malwa opium, 559 bales cotton, 24 cwts linseed, 27 cwts ivory, 46 cwts horns, 466 bales twist, and sundries.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP WALAMO, 1,466 tons, Captain Owen, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from London via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—542 packages wine, 64 cases effects, 1 case linen, 6 cases brass sheets, 76 packages papers, 247 packages provisions, 79 packages sundries, 3 cases buttons, 11 cases carriages, 7 cases leather, 65 packages woollen, 19 parcels samples, 33 cases paints and colours, 4 cases saddlery, &c., 3 cases guns, 52 packages cochineal, 1,704 packages cottons, 164 packages twist, 12 cases books, 1 case gold lace, 19 cases materials, 596 packages merchandise, 1,254 packages beer, 1 case cricket boots, 24 cases railway tickets, 4 cases harness, 20 pigs lead, 56 cases toys, 1 case net, 35 cases ironworks, 423 cases brandy, 1 case gingerwine, 22 cases corks, 4 cases carpets, 11 cases looking glasses, 4 cases sherry, 7 cases marbles, 7 cases beads, 23 cases clocks, 8 casks empty soda water bottles, 27 cases haberdashery, 19 cases stationery, 237 cases drugs, 1 case gold leaves, 20 cases paperhangings, 20 cases glassware, 17 cases hats, 26 cases playing cards, 1 case flannel, 42 cases soap, 67 cases acid, 530 cases wines and spirits, 7 cases boots, 1 boiler, 2 nos. weights, 48 nos. fire bars, 5 cases brass ware, 2 cases plaster, 1 case musical instruments, 791 bundles iron hoops, 182 cakes copper, 2 cases combs, 30 barrels sulphate of copper, 19,951 bars and 21 bundles iron, 407 cases candles, 1 case tools, 1 case umbrellas, 1 case walking sticks, 200 bags flour, 7 cases cheese, 2 cases quinine, 3 cases piano, 34 cases machinery, 2 cases photographs, 4 cases thread, 1 case shafts, 4 cases lamps, 78 cases champagne, 7 cases pictures, 1 case frames, 4 cases chintz, 8 cases crockery ware, 2 cases blankets, 23 cases stores, 17 cases preserves, 10 cases sauce, 10 cases perfumery, 2 cases lanterns, 15 cases tobacco, 1 case alpacca, 21 cases millinery, 59 cases biscuits, 5 baskets fruits, 20 drums turpentine, 2 cases rifles, 3 cases glass and crockery ware, 1 case sarsaparilla, 4 casks blacking, 34 drums oil, 1,334 blocks asphalte, 2 nos. engines, 6 nos. beams, 29 iron bars, 80 cases iron, 852 bundles iron, 5 cases cider, 4 cases cordial, 16 cases girders, 24 nos. rails, and 31 cases stamps. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

LAST NIGHT'S FIRE.

A TERRIBLE fire, which threatened the destruction of the entire neighbourhood, broke out last night near Mandvie Bunder, in a one-storied chawl situated at the junction of Cajee Syed and Shamjee Hassajee Streets. The chawl was divided into six compartments, the ground-floor of each being used for shops and the upper parts for the residence of the shop-keepers. One of these was occupied by a seller of ghee, another for the retail sale of cotton, two or three shops by grocers and vendors of miscellaneous goods, &c. The fire originated in one of the latter description of shops, which, besides the usual dry articles sold by native grocers, contained crackers and other combustibles for sale during the approaching Dewallee holidays. So sudden and so intense was the fire that the owner, who was at the time on the ground floor, barely escaped with his life, not before he was severely scorched, and had to be removed to hospital for treatment. He says that he left behind him on the upper floor his wife and his child, a few days old, and a boy and a girl of the respective ages of eight and ten years, the children of some relatives. The fate of these four unfortunate creatures is unknown. It is supposed that the elder children may perhaps have escaped; but it is considered almost certain that the woman and her child perished in the flames.

Spreading over the entire chawl in a blaze, the fire, on one side, caught a grain ware-house belonging to Passoo Munsey, while, on the other, crossing the street which intervenes, it caught a low house belonging to Nursey Natha. Further on, towards the east, in the direction of Mandvie Bunder, the flames reached a two-storied house, the property also of Nursey Natha. Thus when the police and townspeople ran to render assistance, they found the heat too great to pass into the street with houses burning on either side of it. Adjoining the low house of Nursey Natha, abovementioned, was a stately edifice of five stories, also his property, of the estimated value of nearly a lac of rupees. The glare of light, as reflected upon the top of this house, was sufficiently strong to be visible from the Esplanade. The alarm which spread throughout the native town soon brought to the spot all the steam fire-engines, two manual engines, and one manual engine from the 10th Regiment lines with a number of sepoys. The assistance was prompt and efficient, and was the means of saving property of considerable value. The superintendent of the division, Mr. Smith, the inspector, Mr. Sweeney, and other police officers of the division were early on the spot. Mr. Souter, the Commissioner, and Mr. Mills, the acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, were unremitting in their exertions until the fire was got under. The members of the police and the officials of the Water Works Department, as well as those in charge of the engines, deserve to be favourably mentioned.

The chawl, the property of Gocul Cullianjee, was wholly destroyed. The neighbouring godown and the buildings situated next to and opposite the chawl were partially damaged. The fire, which broke out about half-past 6 P.M., was put out in about an hour and a half.

HEAVY FINE FOR FURIOUS DRIVING.

At the Fort Police Court on Monday, Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein, a Khoja merchant, aged 22 years, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with driving his carriage in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any person, and thereby injuring one Mahomed Jannoo, ten years of age. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw appeared for the defendant.

The facts of the case are briefly these. About 8 P.M. on Sunday last, the boy was going along Memon Mohla when he was run over by defendant's carriage, which he was driving very furiously. He was seated reclining on the front box, while his ghorawalla was in the hind seat. Defendant, who was stated to be in liquor, drove on after the accident, but an alarm was raised and he was stopped by the police. The boy was severely injured in the neck and head and had to be removed to hospital: he was bleeding and two of his teeth had been knocked out.

Defendant called as his witness his ghorawalla, who stated that he (witness) was driving his master's carriage at 7 P.M., that the horse was a slow animal and would not move although whipped ten times; and that he was not going at a furious rate.

The magistrate adjudged defendant guilty upon the evidence, and as a warning to others fined him Rs. 200, of which Rs. 50 were awarded to the father of the injured boy.

A GUJERATEE MIDWIFERY CLASS.

THE acting Director of Public Instruction on the 25th ult. submitted to Government a letter from the Principal, Grant Medical College, enclosing an offer of Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia to provide six stipends of Rs. 10 each for the training of Guzeratee midwives, for one year, with a promise of an extension of the subscription for a second year, if necessary; stating that Mr. Rustomjee Khory, L.M., proposed to teach the class gratuitously; and that the Marathee class might stand over for the present; and requesting permission for the formation of the proposed Guzeratee class.

Government have passed the following resolution on the subject:—The acknowledgments of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia and to Mr. Rustomjee Khory, L.M., for their public-spirited offers to enable a class of Guzeratee midwives to be properly trained. The Director of Public Instruction should take the necessary steps for the formation of this class. As no funds are available for the formation of a Marathee class, nothing can at present be done in that direction.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

A PEEP INTO THE SHARE MANIA TIMES.

[Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*]

THE Court held that as trustee he was bound to the Company for the profit made.

A partner is not allowed in transacting the partnership affairs to carry on for his own sole benefit any separate trade or business which, were it not for his connection with the partnership, he would not have been in a position to carry on. Bound to do his best for the firm, he is not at liberty to labour for himself to their detriment, for if his connection with the firm enables him to acquire gain, he cannot appropriate that gain to himself on the pretence that it arose from a separate transaction with which the firm had nothing to do. This is well exemplified by the cases as to renewed leases (1, Lindley on partnership 595) and by Russell v. Austwick, 1, Simon's Rep., 52, which also shows that the same principles apply to quasi-partners.

A case which came before the Court of Chancery in Ireland in 1854 affords another noteworthy example of the application of the same doctrine. In Lock v. Lynam, 4, Irish Chancery reports, 188, the plaintiff and the defendant had agreed to share the profit and loss arising from contracts taken by the defendant for the supply of meat and bread to Her Majesty's forces in Ireland. Whilst this agreement was in force the defendant entered into secret agreements with other persons to share with them the profits and loss accruing in respect of similar contracts entered into and taken by them. The plaintiff claimed a share in the profits made by the defendant under these secret agreements, whilst the defendant contended that he was entitled to retain them for his own exclusive benefit. The Lord Chancellor Brady observed that in all cases of this kinds the real question was, whether from the nature of the transactions between the partners there was any express or implied contract against other dealings of a like character; and that although there was no engagement not to enter into any other partnership of the same kind, still it never could have been in the contemplation of either of the parties that one partner should in his own name or in that of any other person adopt contracts to the prejudice of the other's interest. A decree was accordingly made directing an inquiry whether, during the period for which any partnership between the plaintiff and the defendant existed, the defendant, either alone or jointly with any other person or persons, seperately interested in any other contract or dealing of the like nature with those in which the plaintiff and the defendant were engaged as partners.

These decisions are not without a strong bearing upon the present case.

As instances of the extreme jealousy with which the Court will regard the conduct of persons holding fiduciary and confidential relations to the persons with whom they are dealing, the recent cases of Tate v. Williamson Law Report 2, Ch. appeals 55, and Waters v. Earl of Shaftesbury, Law Report 2, Ch. appeals 231, may be referred to. My attention was directed by Mr. Macpherson to a decision in June 1869 of the Master of the Rolls in *in re* Humber Ironworks Company, Law Report 8, Eq. 122.

The report of the case, which occupies but half a page, is as follows:—

The Humber Ironworks Company, Limited, was ordered to be wound up by the court. After the winding up order was made, some of the contributories bought up debts of the company and they now claimed to prove for the full amount of these debts, although they had paid much smaller sums for them.

Mr. Westlake, for the claimants, was stopped by the Court. Mr. Southgate, Q. C., for the official liquidators, submitted that as against their co-contributories the claimants could not make a profit out of the company, and were only entitled to what they had given for the debts in question.

The Master of the Rolls said that he had no doubt the claimants were entitled to prove for the full amount of the debts they had bought.

It is sufficient for me to say that the present is a very different case from that one. The position of the purchasers there was wholly different from what it is here. They held no trust or agency and were under no implied contract, which prevented their claiming the full amount from the company. They were persons who had not undertaken any duty to the company which clashed with and was paramount to their rights as private speculators. The decision, assuming it to be good laid, does not appear to me to be any authority against the view presented to this court on behalf of the official liquidator.

The learned counsel for Kessowjee Naique and his colleagues, relied upon the fact that in the official liquidators' abstract statements of account as shown on the 31st December 1868, 31st March 1869, and 22nd February 1871 (exhibits T., I 2 and I 3, annexed to the second or cross petition presented to this court,) and the 16th May 1872, a balance was shown to be due on the claims assigned to the guarantors at six annas in the rupee, and they argued that the official liquidators had thus recognized the right of Kessowjee Naique and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy to be paid the Rs. 2,62,476-0-3, being the difference between the amount they paid for the claims they purchased and the dividend thereon, six annas in the rupee. It is not disputed that until towards the close of 1871 the present official liquidator considered that the guarantors were entitled to such monies. As stated in para X. of his petition, he admits that in the account filed by him and his former co-liquidator, Mr. Rowland Hamilton, and in the accounts filed by himself in April 1869, the principle that Kessowjee Naique and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy were so entitled would appear to be recognized, but he submits that at the time of the preparation of such accounts he did not consider the matter, nor as he verily believes, did Mr. Rowland Hamilton, in its bearing on the contributories and their interests.

In Goode's case, Law Report 7, Chancery appeals 207, decided by the Lords Justice on the 13th February 1872, they say, in a considered judgment (p 211), "a winding up is in truth a partnership suit, and the official liquidator is the receiver and manager of the partnership assets, and also fills the character of an accountant to make up the books and accounts, so as to ascertain each partner's share of liability and share of surplus if there should be any."

Those are weighty and important words and entitled to very great respect, occurring as they do in a judgment which bears every trace of having been most carefully prepared, a judgment too reversing the decision of the Master of the Rolls in the case thus under appeal.

The Eastern Financial Association is being now wound up by the High Court. By the Indian Companies Act (No. 10 of 1866), s. 112, the official liquidator is appointed for the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding up a company and assisting the court therein. By sec. 115 he "shall perform such duties in reference to the winding up of the company as may be imposed by the court," and by sec. 116 "power is given to the official liquidator to do certain things, but only with the sanction of the court."

Section 129 enacts that "the court shall adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto." And section 131 enacts that "where the affairs of the company have been completely wound up, the court shall make an order that the company be dissolved from the date of such order, and the company shall be dissolved accordingly."

Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia who, it was said, represents all the contributories except the guarantors, was, in my judgment, perfectly warranted in asking the direction of the court in the manner he has done.

On the other hand, considering the manner in which the official liquidators treated the claims of Kessowjee Naique and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy in the abstract statements of account (exhibits I. 1, I. 2, and I. 3) above referred to, I do not think that any blame can be imputed to those gentlemen for asserting their supposed right to be paid the full 6 annas in the rupee on the claims they have bought. The matter has been very properly brought to the notice of the court by this petition, and having had the advantage of hearing the matter very fully and very ably discussed by counsel, I have no hesitation in declaring that, in my opinion, Kessowjee Naique and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy are not entitled to the profit between the 6 annas in the rupee and the amount they have actually paid in buying up the claims in the manner they have done.

As I consider that Kessowjee Naique and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy are not entitled to the principal sum they claim, viz. Rs. 2,62,476-0-3, it follows that they cannot, if my view as to their position be correct, be entitled to any interest on that sum or on any part of it.

Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy in his affidavit sworn on the 10th June 1872, para. 8, claims a large sum for interest on account of the actual outlay in the purchase of the said debts.

Mr. Marriott argued that his clients were entitled to interest, and said that if they paid such monies, they paid at the request of the association, which would imply a contract to pay interest.

The answer to that is two-fold. In the first place, Kessowjee Naique and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy purchased the claims on their own private speculation, and admitted, not for the benefit of the association without previous knowledge or leave, and certainly without any request expressed or implied on the part of the official liquidators, who had long been pressing Kessowjee and his associates to pay up their 6 lacs according to the terms of the compromise; and in the second place, the decision of the laws of the Privy Council in Juggomohun Ghose v. Kaleeschund, 9, Moore's Indian Appeals, p. 256, shows that neither by the English nor the Hindoo law, unless there be mercantile usage, can interest be imported into a contract which contains no stipulation to that effect.

The official liquidator will of course have the costs of and incidental to this petition, and of the hearing thereof, to be taxed as between attorney and client, out of the assets of the Association, and Messrs. Kessowjee Naique, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, who alone have appeared in opposition to the petition, must bear their own costs in relation to this matter.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET FOR 1873.

IT is provided in the new Municipal Bill that "any Budget which may be fixed by the Bench of Justices under the provisions of (Bombay) Act II. of 1865 for the year 1873, shall continue to be in force until a new Budget is settled under the provisions of this Act." This Budget is, therefore, purely provisional and is liable to be cancelled if it does not find favour with the new Corporation. On the other hand, the new Corporation may adopt it as passed by the Justices if satisfied with it.

In any case the new Act will occasion some changes and additions. The expenses of the Town Council will have to be provided. Modifications may be made in the Assessors and Collectors' Departments, when water rate and halalcore cess are recovered half-yearly in advance like the other rates, for the number of bills will be greatly diminished. And the municipal revenues will be increased by about one lakh from sugar, ghee, and metals, and perhaps Rs. 12,000 from Fire Insurance Companies.

These increases are not legalized too soon. In this Budget, before any provision can be made for the executive business of the year 1873, a sum of Rs. 7,44,965 has to be appropriated for interest and repayment of debt. If to this sum be added the annual contribution to a Drainage Fund required by section 8 of Act II. of 1865, it will be seen that nearly ten lakhs of rupees of income (about half the total revenue from rates) are inapplicable to the ordinary expenditure of the year. This drainage contribution need, however, no longer be made under the new Act. It is true that the municipal debt is reduced every month, and one of the loans will be cleared off in seven years, but on the other hand, a new loan must be contemplated for the drainage works, which the recent action of Government and a late judgment of the High Court have rendered inevitable, and which, with the provision of public latrines and the raising of low ground in some parts of the city, are of vital importance to the health of the people. The yearly appropriation for debt is thus more likely to increase than to decrease, and an addition to the revenue is, therefore, timely.

If the appropriation for "Municipal Debt" be deducted from the estimated revenue of 1873, there remains a sum of Rs. 24,88,492 for current charges, which appears to be less than in any year since 1865, except 1871.

The year 1872 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1,76,618, but as the liquidation of old liabilities has absorbed in round numbers Rs. 1,50,000 of this in addition to the 15 lakhs borrowed from Government, only about Rs. 25,000 have proved available for 1872. Nevertheless with Mr. Hope's surplus and large savings which have accrued from various causes, there will be a cash balance at the end of 1872, which is now estimated at Rs. 2,67,274.

In the Budget of 1872, Mr. Hope counted on Rs. 2,53,610 receipts by collection of outstanding balances of previous years, and he allowed one lakh only for outstandings at the end of 1872. It has been thought prudent to count upon less receipts by Rs. 50,000 in 1872, and to allow Rs. 1,25,000 as estimated outstanding balance at the end of 1873. Of the estimated outstanding balance on 1st January 1873, Rs. 1,50,000, it has been assumed that one lakh will be collected during 1873. The result is that while Mr. Hope was able to take credit for Rs. 1,53,610 of arrear collections, the arrear collections expected in 1873 are less than the estimated outstandings at the end of 1873, by Rs. 25,000.

If from this Budget the cost of permanent works be taken out on the one side, and proceeds of the sale of stores on the other, it will be found that the ordinary current expenditure is well within the ordinary income. Some very necessary permanent works have been put in and are recommended to the Corporation, the cost of which raises the expenditure so far as to trench upon the cash balance to the amount of Rs. 55,501, but with the modifications of estimate explained in the last paragraph, the expected cash balance of Rs. 2,11,773 seems amply sufficient.

The general result of the Budget is as follows:—

Estimated opening balance—January 1873.....	Rs.	2,67,274
Income of 1873.....	,,	32,34,457
Total.....	,,	35,00,731
Proposed expenditure of 1873.....	,,	32,88,958
Estimated cash balance—December 31st 1873...	,,	2,11,773

If, at the beginning of 1873, the new Corporation decides to impose the higher duties appointed by the new Act on sugar, ghee, and metals, the whole proposed expenditure, including cost of permanent works, will be balanced by the ordinary revenue, and there will be funds for additional works or establishments which the Corporation may think needful.

The following works are recommended for attention in such a conjuncture:—

Works.	Estimated Cost.
Mazagon water supply	Rs. 40,000
Mazagon Market.....	,, 35,000
Extension of kerosine lighting	,, 25,972

There are also some new roads which have long been desirable (*see* Budget of 1872, page 67). And perhaps before anything else, consideration should be paid to the additional expenditure estimated by the Health Officer as necessary for the effectual cleaning of the city.

The following are the permanent works of public improvement provided in the Budget:—

1.	Seven new public latrines on the east side of the Island, from Parell to Mody Bay	Rs. a. p. 71,703	15 4
2.	Milch cattle stable for 250 head at Grant Road.....	33,424	0 0
3.	Additional chawls and stables at Mody Bay and Colaba for the Health Department's labourers and bullock	18,127	0 8
4.	Drain in Marine Street to complete the drainage of the southern portion of the Fort	21,899	0 0
5.	Improvement of water distribution, Charney Road	1,144	0 0
6.	Erection of railings of Wellington Fountain and Money School Gas Column and fountain.	6,000	0 0
7.	Improved apparatus for lifting Love Grove Sluice	771	0 0
	ADDITIONS TO PLANT.		
8.	New centrifugal pump and chains	13,000	0 0
9.	New steam roller	6,850	0 0
10.	New boiler for workshop	2,500	0 0
	Total.....	Rs. 1,75,419	0 0

REMARKS ON THE ESTIMATE OF INCOME.

It is recommended that the rates be the same as in 1872.

The estimated income from rates and taxes, Rs. 20,65,400, is an improvement on that of 1872, Rs. 20,37,736, by Rs. 27,664. The increase of rates from the revised assessment is estimated at Rs. 50,000, but it has been thought prudent to allow more for refunds and remissions than was allowed in 1872. Government has agreed to make the same payment as in former years, viz., Rs. 50,000. An addition of Rs. 40,000 is anticipated from the assessment of the Port Trust estate. The outstanding balance at the end of 1873 has been estimated at Rs. 1,25,000. It may be less and should not be more under the new Act. The wheel tax receipts have clearly suffered from the withdrawal of the inspectors formerly employed in facilitating their collection, and will doubtless improve if they are restored. Under Victoria Gardens, the annual contribution by Government to the Agri-Horticultural Society has been taken as a receipt, as well as the estimated proceeds of the sale of garden produce. *Per contra* the cost of maintaining the garden is shown under expenditure. Mr. Hope's item "Workshops (interest on capital invested)" has been omitted, as its realization is very doubtful. If the last three items in the income statement of each year be deducted, the estimated income of 1872 (Rs. 32,72,874) is more than the estimated income of 1873 (Rs. 31,87,897) by Rs. 84,977. This is due, as already stated, to the outstanding balances of former years, on which Mr. Hope was able to depend as receipts.

REMARKS ON THE HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.

1. *Clerk of the Peace Establishment.*—This is as it was fixed in the present year. The provision for salaries will meet the charges for the Secretary of the Town Council and his establishment under the new Act. A proportion of the rent of the municipal office will have to be added on account of the room provided for the Town Council under section XXIV. of the new Act.

2. *Municipal Commissioner's Establishment.*—The Commissioner's salary is put in at the maximum rate appointed in section XLIII. of the new Act. It is proposed to give the head clerk Rs. 50 per mensem, for the new duties of superintending the stationery supply and office printing. Two hamals are added for cleaning the municipal office, heretofore left uncleaned. Provision has been made for printing the Budget and annual accounts. The other charges remain the same.

3. *Municipal Audit Account and Store Department.*—The office of Controller will no longer exist under the new Act, but unless an officer of nearly the same position conducts the account work, the Commissioner's time will be absorbed by it to a very undesirable extent. The duties of the Controller will still substantially devolve on the Commissioner's accountant, and he now exercises, in addition, very elaborate and effective control over the indoor department of stores. A salary of Rs. 1,000 for the Commissioner's principal accountant is, therefore, recommended as reasonable, and not at all above the deserts of the present Acting Controller. Increases in the assistant accountant and cashier have been added as proposed by Mr. Hope. The establishment has been otherwise to some extent remodelled on Mr. Thomas's recommendation. It is proposed to restore the office of paymaster as giving greater assurance of correct payments.

4. *Assessment Department.*—The Assessor's salary is one of several which were reduced by the resolution of April 12th, 1872. The other principal officers affected were the Collector, the Health Officer's Assistant, and the Superintendent of Markets. The reductions were justified by the pressing need of the municipal finance, but the pressure is gone, and it is to be considered whether it is good economy to maintain the retrenchment. Is it wise to enforce, when no longer inevitable, a reduction of the salaries of officers on whose zeal and contentment the safety of the municipal income greatly depends? It is not asserted that the old salaries are extravagant, and the Corporation can afford them. It has, therefore, been thought proper to recommend the Corporation to sanction the salaries proposed by Mr. Hope, whom no one will suspect of leaning to useless lavishness. The Assessor's pay has been taken at the stage in a grade salary of Rs. 650 rising to Rs. 800, to which Mr. Hutchinson's service entitles him. The Collector, Mr. Fellows, takes a similar place in a scale of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 650. The other two officers are assigned the old salaries and will be noticed below. The Assessor's out-door establishment for the wheel tax collections is been restored. The Corporation will probably not desire to save its cost by losing five or six times as much.

5. *Collection Department.*—The Collector says that his establishment is found somewhat insufficient, but it has not been increased because the new Act will call for a reorganization of it, and the work will be reduced.

6. *Police.*—There are some slight increases in rent, contingencies and stores, which are explained in marginal notes. It is proposed to move the Fire Brigade men out of the municipal building, where they are very ill-lodged. The bulk on the charges are the same as last year, and the general result is a reduction of Rs. 16,048, chiefly in stores.

7. *Health Department.*—The total grant proposed for this department, Rs. 10,3,714, will of course induce comparison with the figures for 1872, which are Rs. 8,89,033, and the public should be enabled to make the comparison fairly. There is an increase of the establishments for cleaning the town, which will be further noticed below, and which is partly counterbalanced by savings in other items. But the bulk of the increase will be found under new works, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 1,27,002, as compared with Rs. 39,925 in 1872. Among these works are latrines to accommodate 42 persons at one time (*see* report of the Bench Meeting July 1st, 1872) and a milch cattle stable for 250 head, which will pay a fair interest on the outlay. Other items of increase are a provision for the new arrangements for deporting refuse at Grant Road and Santa Cruz, or Coorla, the contribution to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the cost of more complete repairs, tenement of Love Grove, and minor items. It is still uncertain whether the Corporation will be allowed to deposit refuse at Santa Cruz. If not, the provision for an establishment at Santa Cruz may be applied to the cost of arrangements for taking the refuse to Coorla.

With regard to establishments, the salaries of Mr. Brunton and Mr. Higgins have been mentioned above. It is most undesirable that the zeal and experience of these two officers, of which any Justice may satisfy himself by personal observation, should be lost to the Municipality, at the time when the accurate knowledge and untiring watchfulness of Dr. Hewlett are about to be withdrawn.

The table below will enable the Corporation to master at a glance the strength and cost of the establishments employed for cleaning the town. It gives the grant of 1871 before reduction, the grant of 1872, the grant recommended for 1873, and, finally, an estimate of what the Health Officer considers just enough for efficient working. This statement will call out various opinions from the Bench and rate-payers, but no one should declare even the highest estimate extravagant who has not earned a right to judge by a careful study of the subject.

The witness easiest of access is the present death-rate, which shows a marked increase in deaths from those diseases which may be expected to flourish in a city imperfectly cleaned. The difference between the establishment charges provided in this Budget, and those which Dr. Hewlett thinks just enough for efficiency, is less than a quarter of a lakh. These figures will, it is hoped, be useful to the new Corporation and to Dr. Hewlett's successor.

In judging of the total cost of the Health Department, the Justices should remember that the charges of the markets (Rs. 53,170-10-0), which yield a large revenue, are included, but should not be reckoned as part of the cost of the department.

8. *The Executive Engineer's Department.*—A store clerk and surveyor have been added to the establishment. The tenders for 1873 will afford the opportunity for considerable reduction of cost in watering the roads and in road-metal, sand-stone, and road scraping. The sum provided for road repairs is sufficient for fairly complete ordinary repairs, and is much more nearly adequate to the work to be done than the provision for 1872. Before last Budget, Mr. Hope had two estimates of road repairs made (see Budget of 1872, page 66). The first showed a cost of Rs. 3,62,220, and the second, on a reduced scale, a cost of Rs. 3,17,355, which Mr. Hope further reduced to Rs. 2,74,189. But he finally inserted in the Budget a smaller sum still, Rs. 2,21,830 (Rs. 2,41,339 — Rs. 19,509 for scraping and drain cleaning). The provision in this Budget is for the amount of work which might have been done lasty year for Rs. 3,17,355 but with a reduction of cost in consequence of lower tenders for road-metal, sand-stone, scraping, and hire of carts and bullocks. The proposed grant of Rs. 2,94,290 is divisible into Rs. 2,76,590 for road repairs, Rs. 11,700 for scraping, and Rs. 6,000 for drain cleaning. Tenders have been invited for repairing the whole of the roads in two divisions by contract. Of the rates tendered, some would cost more, some as much, and some less than the departmental work. One or both divisions may perhaps be repaired by contract as an experiment.

To put the whole of the roads into thorough repair, would cost an enormous sum. An estimate of it has been prepared, and is open to inspection. If the Corporation wishes to gain a correct view of this question, it will do well to appoint a Committee of professional men to examine this estimate and compare it with the tenders, so that it may learn what is a sufficient sum to keep 118 miles of road in good repair. It is idle to grant less than the inevitable sum, and then complain of the roads and the Executive Engineer.

The total proposed grant for the Engineer's Department is Rs. 8,70,248 against Rs. 11,03,162 in 1872. The decrease is due to the remission of the drainage assignment Rs. 2,50,000. It is to be noted, however, that the following sums are provided in this Budget, which would have been debited against the drainage assignment if it had been set apart:—

Interest and Sinking Fund	Rs.	30,650
Parnell Brick Works Establishment.....	,,	1,500
Marine Street Sewer.....	,,	21,899
Miscellaneous Drains	,,	7,500
Total.....	Rs.	61,549

For the Victoria Gardens have been provided Rs. 6,000 for establishment and labour, and Rs. 4,470 for various expenses. Among receipts will be found the contribution from Government, Rs. 3,000, and anticipated receipts from sales Rs. 5,560.

The grant for primary education has been entered at the sum sanctioned for 1872.

As in 1872, nothing has been provided under expenditure for the municipal workshops. The experiment of managing them as a self-supporting institution, the work done for various departments being charged for according to a fixed schedule of rates, may, judging from results so far, be continued in 1873. The fixed monthly establishment is shown in the margin.

Superintendent...	Rs. 400
2 Clerks	90
1 Time-keeper	40
1 Peon	10
2 Watchmen.....	22
Total....	562

Throughout the Budget, reductions in the estimates have been made whenever it was thought safe to do so.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived in Lahore on Friday.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN THE PUNJAB.—There is at present much speculation as to the disposal of the higher posts that will be vacant in March next. It is rumoured that Mr. Thornton will not revert to the Secretaryship of the Punjab Government in which Mr. Griffin may possibly be confirmed, Mr. Thornton taking a Commissionership. The name of Mr. Cordery, the present officiating Director of Public Instruction, is mooted for the Punjab Post Master-Generalship.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE DEATH-RATE INCREASING IN THE PUNJAB.—We regret to see by the Sanitary Commissioner's Report for the end of September, that cholera is said to be spreading through the villages of Hazara, a district which has hitherto remained free from the disease. When we note that deaths from cholera are decreasing all over the province, we must also call attention to the fact that this does not mean the country in this month is getting healthier. On the contrary, the general death-rate of the province goes on increasing, and that of all the large towns, except Mooltan, Umritsur and Kurnaul, is *very excessive*. Umritsur, which used to suffer greatly in all times of epidemic, has this year strangely escaped, but it will be seen by another note that its death-rate is very largely in excess of its birth-rate.—*Ibid.*

PESHAWUR.—News from Peshawur, up to the 14th instant, states that on the 13th instant there were 25 cases of cholera in the city. Out of these 9 proved fatal. As this is a low percentage, it is thought that the disease is not of a very virulent type. Her Majesty's 6th Regiment has moved out into Camp at Barah, and the other regiments have sent out their infected detachments.

A Peshawur correspondent sends us the following remarks on the present state of Peshawur:—

All here is silent as the tomb. The station seems quite deserted, all the European troops having gone into camp, and some of the native. Every regiment has suffered more or less from cholera, and many fatal cases have occurred. How Lord Napier is to have his Camp of Exercise, nobody knows but himself. It surely will not be a judicious proceeding to assemble a large force together in about a month's time, when a majority of regiments composing it are already tainted with cholera. How the Peshawur force is to go goodness only knows, for at present the whole of the garrison has been visited by the dreadful scourge.—*Ibid.*

SENSIBLE SPELLING.—In the general anarchy that prevails in the domain of spelling, there is some reason to hope that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may come forward with an authoritative system of his own. The Commissioner of Orissa had occasion to speak, in a late report, of one Dwarkhanath Chakrabarti. Mr. Campbell at once pulls him up. He says "Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, not Chakrabarti, as misspelt in the report." This is a step in the right direction. We have but one misgiving on the subject; does it not seem to substitute one iron yoke for another? At any rate, we now have authority for Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, and for Ramgutteo Banerjee; and though a critical eye might detect inconsistencies even in these two examples, it is something to have the beginnings of a sensible system.—*Indian Observer.*

THE CALCUTTA MUSEUM IN A BAD WAY.—Anyone who happens to drive along Chowringhee road may experience a series of starting, though painful, sensations by stopping for five minutes to look at the new Indian museum. As he passes under the portico and casts a glance upwards, he shudders to see the arches apparently falling asunder, and he hastens onward into a less perilous position. Mounting the steps to his right he finally overlooks the quadrangle, and in the wall that faces him to the eastward, he sees a gaping fissure running from top to bottom. Through a convenient opening he will descry a corresponding crack in the further wall on the same side. Making his way round to the southward, he is confronted by a chasm which rends the whole depth of the wall, and into which he might thrust his arm. The museum, in fact, is now divided into three pieces; the northern half, and the south-eastern and south-western quarters. This may be convenient for purposes of scientific classification; but it is to be regretted that this desirable end could not have been attained, except by an arrangement that seems to endanger in some measure the stability of the building. To the eye of a layman it certainly seems perilous; but the workmen are going on merrily with the enormous girders that are to support the roof, the weight of which, it is perhaps hoped, may have the effect of consolidating the structure. If this is so, the stately tower that it is proposed to add will doubtless strengthen it still more; and we trust that it may be made as ponderous as is consistent with elegance of design.—*Ibid.*

A "JOLLY GOOD FELLOW."—*The Bangalore Herald* says:—"A curious railway story comes to us, which is rather unique in its way. Some time ago, the employés in a certain station on the Madras Railway, decided on welcoming back one of their superior officers from leave to England with a grand ball and supper. The ball was given, the supper eaten, the guest of the evening heartily toasted to the tune of—"He's a jolly good fellow," and, in point of fact, all went off as merrily as a marriage bell. After pleasure however comes pain, and a week or two subsequently what was the disgust of the employés aforesaid to find that their pay was reduced all round, at the suggestion of the "jolly good fellow" they had so hospitably entertained, who naturally argued that if guards, engine drivers and the like could afford to give entertainments which even their betters would have found it hard to do, they were a great deal too well off for their station in life. The moral is obvious, and we fancy it will be a pretty long time before another ball of the kind comes off." What will they call the "jolly good fellow" now?

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

THE Liverpool *Albion* says—

"Mr. John Jones, of Brown's-buildings, has obtained, by cable, a complete analysis of the report on the cotton crop just issued by the Washington Agricultural Bureau. The subjoined calculations are based partly upon the data furnished by Mr Jones's telegram, and partly upon previous returns of the Bureau:—

	Number of acres.	Decrease in yield. Per acre.	Total. lb.
Texas	911,000	... 45 ...	40,995,000
Louisiana	941,000	... 77 ...	72,457,000
Mississippi	1,538,000	... 65 ...	99,970,000
Alab

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S CHARGE.

THE *Times* remarks that they who prefer a slow and regulated movement, and who when the pace is rapid suspect a downward tendency, may take comfort. It is offered them by the highest spiritual authority in the land, excepting only that most Conservative body, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Dr. Tait has held for four years a primacy which, for importance, dignity, and emolument, yields to none, except that which the Bishop of Rome claims over the universal world. Those four years, whether at home or abroad, whether in temporal or in spiritual matters, have been without parallel for events, revolutions, and progress. Old things have been swept away, and all things are new. Dr. Tait, meanwhile, though occasionally an invalid, has certainly been at large, and sometimes in the front. At the end of these four years he commences his primary visitation, and delivers his primary charge. As one counts the years, one really feels thankful that the Church has lasted so long and that the world has kindly waited his Grace's leisure with uncomplaining patience. Yet (the *Times* says) we might be even overanxious to hear the result of four years almost portentous incubation. We may be soon reassured. After announcing in proper terms "the somewhat sudden removal" of his predecessor—it costs a slight effort to remember who it was, and that his death was unexpected—Dr. Tait advances at once to the great subject of the day. Need we say what it is? It is the proved convenience of that old institution, the clergyman and two churchwardens. The Church of England, assailed by foes from within and without, standing on a mere volcanic crust, and ready at any moment to go up, or down as may be, cannot do better than stick to the old parochial trio. The Archbishop has heard in his retirement of various propositions, more or less carried into practice, for Councils, Conferences, Synods, and the like, in which the clergy of all ranks, and the laity, may be sorted for discussion or decision. Dr. Tait speaks of them as either not yet tried at all, or still far from that maturity of trial necessary for a decided opinion upon them. Upon the whole the *Times* quite agrees with Dr. Tait in thinking the time not yet come for a final decision upon any of the questions, new or old, touched on in this charge. Possibly, if the Primate went back to his retirement for another four years, he would behold on his reappearance the solution of events.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE GREEKS OF LONDON.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

A NUMBER of sleek polite gentlemen, and of ladies with astonishing complexions, are beginning to take a prominent place in London society. No one knows precisely where they come from, but they are people of a very peculiar type. They have surprising names, Pericles, Leonidas, Aristides are among the most common of them. The ladies have been christened, or not christened, Calliope, Aphrodite, and sometimes Athene. Are they handsome ladies? The men have certainly a sinister sort of beauty; but the ladies? Tastes differ, and it is hard to decide. They are showy ladies. They dress in many colours, and have a fancy for barbaric magnificence, big, gaudy jewellery and gold embroidery on their opera cloaks. They have generally dark eyes without depth or tenderness, dark straight hair, and plenty of it, shrewish mouths, and well enamelled faces. They have also clumsy figures, broad flat feet, awkward limbs, and a waddling walk. They talk like a classical dictionary—with mistakes in it—and in extremely shrill voices which cut into the human ear like the sound of sharpening a file. They are very fond of giving parties, a people of cheap ostentatious hospitalities, but it is not discreet to dine or sup at their houses, for their viands and wines are the production of shrewd bargaining in obscure places.

If you go and see Birbantaki on Sundays at South Kensington, you will find a soft-spoken obsequious gentleman and his wife, perhaps also his children, gorgeously arrayed; and they will all pay you sweet compliments together The conversation will probably turn upon Epaminondas; but that need not alarm you. Epaminondas keeps a tobacconist's shop in the City; when he is not asserting his descent from Comnenos. On Sundays, however, he is best known to fashionable persons as Prince Krononotonthologos, the name and title printed on some large glazed cards in true Hellenic characters. And all this is mighty polite. But suppose you should unfortunately chance to be lost in the wilds about Mark Lane next day you would hardly believe your eyes. Thunder and Earthquakes! you might exclaim if unfortunately you were accustomed to the use of strong language, is it possible that those two yelling vagabonds seated on an old barrel with a cigar in the mouth and an onion in the other, while they scream together at an old hag who is trying to sell them a scrap of musty dried fish for sixpence—is it possible they can be your courteous host Kyrios Plato Tarifi, and his illustrious friend Prince Krononotonthologos? Great Jupiter forbid the sacrilegious thought! See, they have bought the fish, and eaten it with the expedition round the bung-hole of their seat, and a ragged lump of bread which one of them had in his pocket. Presently the other whips out a pack of cards in a jiffy, and their shallow, mean eyes glare with greediness. They are staking hundred-pound notes, and in less than five minutes a whole bundle are lost and won. A thin, snake-like old man, with a stooping gait, then glides up to them. He has got a telegram from Cork or Falmouth announcing that the first ship of the autumn corn fleet from the Azoff has been signalled, and the three men hurry away rapidly, and shrieking all at the same time in a tongue which has been strange to all but scholars for many centuries. There is no doubt about it now. That stealthy old man is Birbantaki himself, and he has made two million sterling by frauds on insurance offices—freighting unseaworthy hulks with worthless merchandise, and ordering his captains to run them ashore or scuttle them. Plato and Epaminondas are his nephews. They are all in the same firm, and have conducted many robberies to a successful issue. Kyrios Birbantaki has a house in Belgrave Square. His daughter, says Mr. Disraeli, will soon be an English duchess. He can give her five hundred thousand pounds, and he has other daughters; also other nephews, at Marseilles, Trieste, Constantinople, Smyrna, Cairo, Calcutta, and elsewhere. They do a lucrative business by drawing bills at usance on each other and ringing the exchanges.

Likewise, if you could get admittance to the house in South Kensington any day but company day, which is practically an impossibility, or even if you could see the future Belgravian duchess of Disraeli at her matins—a fancy too wild for any oriental traveller to entertain for a moment—you would see a sight as strange as that you saw in the City. Aphrodite and Calliope, with their sister and cousins, are screaming scandal over a washing-tub in the costume of their people, which is restricted for domestic purposes to a calico jacket and red skirt. They dine off fermented cabbage-broth and waste olives. They have not been dressed or fed since last Easter, except on company days. The gaudy furniture is covered up, the gilded rooms are closed and locked. The candle-ends and bottoms of the wine-bottles, the red and blue sugar-plums, the Eastern preserved fruits, are all under lock and key, while the interesting historical family are huddled in the back-kitchen, which serves for all purposes. The conversation held there has no reference whatever to the classical dictionary. It is base and sordid, and by no means delicate. When Birbantaki and his nephews come home from the City, they will sum up their insurances, and calculate how many of their ships will be wrecked this year, and whether they shall draw bills on Calcutta or Marseilles to-morrow, or whether they shall telegraph in gibberish to Calcutta or Marseilles to draw upon them. And there will be untuneful scolding through the nose among the ladies, and stinging insults croaked or hissed among the men, till they stop smoking, counting, and quarrelling, take a bit more dried fish and an olive from their cupboard, and so to sleep on the floor round the only fire allowed in their house, either in chill autumn or mid-winter. No wonder they grow rich, and are soon going to be made Dizzy dukes and duchesses.

OXYGEN AND OXYHYDROGEN GAS.—A lively discussion is going on in scientific and other circles relative to MM. Tessié du Motay and Co.'s proposals for supplying oxygen gas to the lighting of streets and houses, and also to manufacturing purposes. M. Tessié du Motay's process has been public for some time. It consists, in a few words, of charging elliptical retorts each with 300 kilogrammes of a mixture composed of three parts of manganate of soda and one part of oxide of copper intimately blended together. Those retorts are said to yield each 35 cubic metres of oxygen gas in eight operations, each occupying three hours. Eight such retorts are in working order at the company's works at Pantin. A steam-engine of 20 horse-power nominal is used to inject compressed air into the retorts, to compress the gas in the cylinders, and to supply the necessary steam for the disengagement of the oxygen. The applicability of the mixed gases to lighting purposes is discussed with much asperity, but this may be attributed in part to objections of the gas company which supplies all Paris, and naturally is tenacious of its monopoly. MM. Tessié du Motay and Co. have, however, applied to the Municipal Council of the city for permission to lay down mains and supply-pipes for the distribution of oxygen, and it is believed that the application will be acceded to. The price of the gas is also fiercely disputed. On the one hand, it has been declared that the actual working cost is not more than 15 centimes the cubic metre, while, on the other hand, it is asserted that it cannot be sold at a profit at a lower rate than 1f. 75c. the cubic metre; the Tessié du Motay Company would seem to have settled this latter question by issuing a public notice, to the effect that as soon as the mains and pipes can be laid down, oxygen gas will be sold to the public, either for lighting purposes, the smelting of metals, or other manufacturing purposes, and, above all, for the purification of the air in houses and hospitals, at a price not exceeding one franc the cubic metre, the company taking upon itself the entire cost of the necessary means of supply. The subject is one of great interest, and as M. Tessié du Motay and his partners ought certainly to know what their products cost, there seems a fair probability that pure oxygen will be placed at the disposition of the manufacturer at a moderate cost.

The application of this gas to business purposes seems far more promising than that of its general use in street or house lighting. The necessity for two sets of pipes and two metres, one for each of the gases, and the nicety required in regulating their proportions, are likely to present considerable difficulties in practice.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA COCHIN.

1161 Attila, Stephenson—The Captain.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

1092 Stamboul, Hatch—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1466 D. G. Fleming, Cowell—The Captain.
1200 Geraldine Paget, Ogilvie—W. Nicol & Co.
971 Iron King, Cunningham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—Framjee.
629 Nicobar, Lefrenais—T. Araby.
1339 Prince Regent, Clague—The Captain.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Penrice—The Captain.
662 Snowdon, Goodsell—Wallace & Co.
1174 Tiverton, Rowe—Scott & Wilcox.
262 Victoria Cross, Burns, Scott and Willcox.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

2103 Peshawar, White—P. & O. Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

760 Persia, Mercleo—V. Brothers.

CANAL STEAMERS.

FOR MALTA AND LIVERPOOL, FOR ORDERS.

1128 Ionia, Firth—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1376 Asiatic Jennings—E. Latham & Co.
1079 Delta, Edmonds, P. & O. Co.
1215 Geelong, Babot—P. & O. Co.
918 Riga, Drysdale—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1290 Tanjore, Johnson—P. & O. Co.
1466 Walamo, Owen.—W. Nicol & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde.
Constance, Chapman.
472 Dagmar,—Steam Tug.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
Daphne (s), R.N.—Bateman.
308 May Frere, Guthrie—(Governor's Yacht.)
408 Sind.
664 Vulture, Cay, R.N.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

155 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda—D. B. Khan & Co.—For Colombo and Cochin.
535 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.—For Mauritius
432 Futtey Sultan, Nacoda.
243 John and Mary, Padua—G. Veerjee.
374 Kusrovie, De Padua—G. M. E. Hoso.—For Mauritius.
647 Mozuffer, Nacoda.
427 Persian Packet, School.—For Batavia.
75 Sallamutty, Nacoda.

BISULPHITE OF SODA IN THROAT DISEASES.—Dr. Tyrell, in the *Pacific Medical Journal*, commends as a new remedy in this class of affections, bisulphite of soda, given in large and continuous doses. Diphtheria, inflammation of the tonsils, and quinsy, though local exhibitions, have their source in poisonous fermentations of the blood, the same as scarlet fever and other zymotic diseases. It is held that the salt prescribed enters into the circulation and retards putrefactive fermentation. Dr. T. failed of success when he administered it in small doses and in three hour intervals; but when he gave 30-grain doses every hour, day and night, so as to saturate the system with the salt, he was almost invariably successful in removing all the severe symptoms in twenty-four hours.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchant's at Home and Abroad,
and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.
Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordesaux, France.

BREECH-LOADING, EXPRESS, AND OTHER RIFLES.

FOR ELEPHANT, TIGER, or ANTELOPE SHOOTING, made on every approved principle of action from 25 guineas, shooting guaranteed equal to any make of rifle, no matter how high the price charged.

Licensee for the manufacture of every patent Breech-Loader of repute in the market.

G. E. LEWIS, Gunmaker and Contractor for every kind of Military Arms, 2 and 3, Lower Loveday-street, Birmingham, England. Established 1850.

A remittance or order on English Banker must accompany order. Delivered in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, £2-2-0 extra. Breech-Loading Double Pistols, 12, 16, 25, or 450-bore, 30 guineas per pair. Rifled on Henry's patented express principle. Sporting (Shot) Breech-Loaders from £15 15s., Central-Fire or Pin.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, WHEEZING, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.
Sold in packets tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, by SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

JOYCE'S

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE
PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION,
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C.,
LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.
These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Musseur Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief, in great variety, including Eau, Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleurs and Vestal Vlang.
FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £160 to £293
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £320
40 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £270 to £385
45 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £396 to £500
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £866
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.
The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.
The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.
Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.
MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLA LONDON.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

[HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG | SHANGHAI.

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LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz. :—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.
BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.
Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.
FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

INSURANCES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.
HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.
The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.
For further particulars apply to
LYON & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April 1872. Agents in Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

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EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
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SUB-MANAGER.
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In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show :—

New Business, First Quinquennium	£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto	£1,412,466

Under ate arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...	Rs. 8,727,280

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Longley.

After the operation of upwards of 37 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to its confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1870, was 10,408 assuring £9,337,070- 0-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,889,449-11-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1870 were £874,728- 3-11
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1871.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term upon Short Lives, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid would Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL Rs. 60,00,000.—REVENUE Rs. 16,00,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 4,20,00,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, exclusive of the value of sums Reassured, Rs. 65,00,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000.

Age.	Civil Risks. With Profits.	Civil Risks. Without Profits.	Military Risks. With Profits.	Military Risks. Without Profits.	Age.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
25	38 8	34 0	43 0	38 0	25
30	43 0	38 0	47 8	42 0	30
35	48 0	42 0	52 8	46 0	35
40	54 0	47 0	58 8	51 0	40
45	60 0	53 0	65 0	57 0	45
50	70 0	61 0	74 8	65 0	50

The HOME RATES to which the above would be reduced during residence in Europe, with rates for other ages and for terms of years, can be had on application to the Company's
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & CO.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. | William Forbes Skene, Esq
William Emmens, Esq. | WS., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq. | Herbert Taylor, Esq.
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William Lethbridge, Esq. | The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
Richard Nugent, Esq. |

SECRETARY
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

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25	75 2 8	67 6 0	40	86 14 8	77 15 4
30	78 4 8	70 2 8	45	92 5 4	82 12 8

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